



Cross-Border Population Movement Factsheet

Renk Port and Road Monitoring

Renk County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

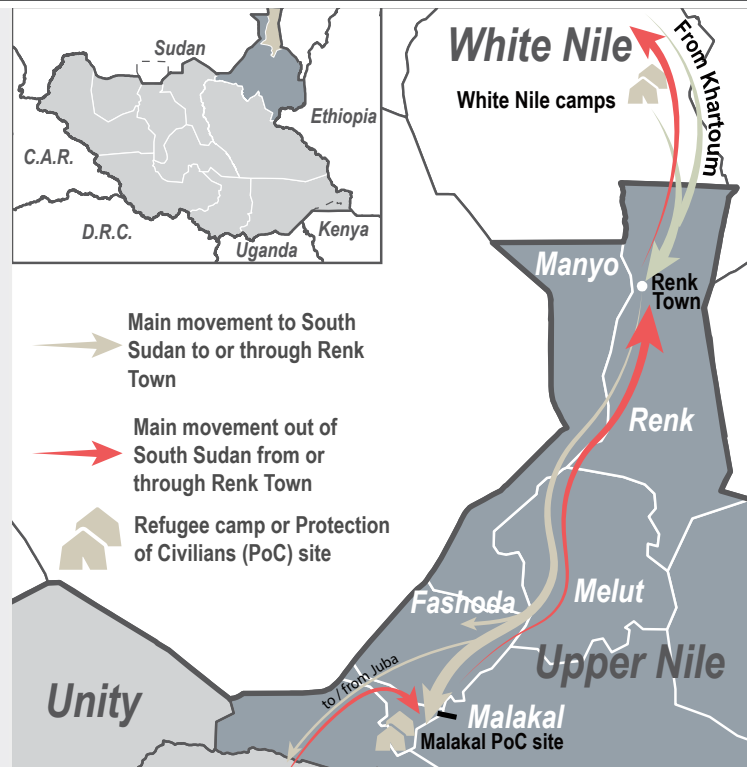
February 2020

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Renk Town is located in Renk County, Upper Nile State, near South Sudan's border with Sudan. Since independence in 2011, Renk has been a major destination and transit point to other parts of Upper Nile State for arrivals from Sudan.

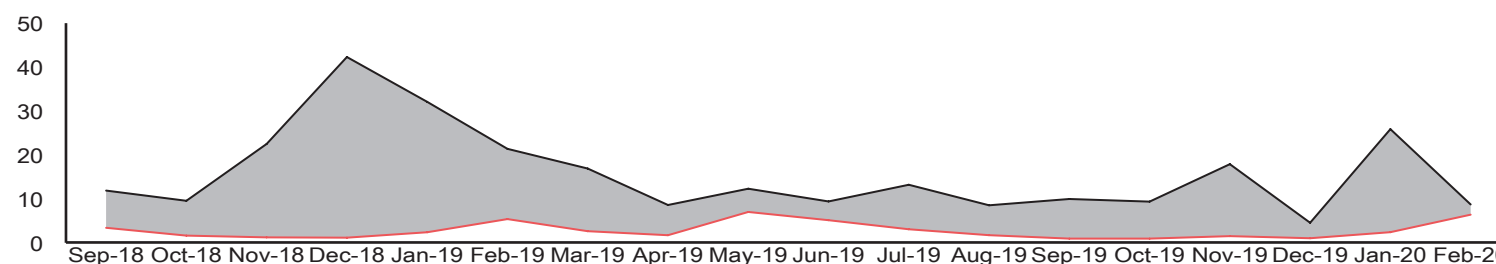
REACH monitors three transit sites in Renk Town, two road points (Sukjima and Zero bus stations) and one port (Renk Port), to record inbound and outbound households (HHs) coming to, from or through the town on a daily basis. Data is collected at HH level on HH demographics and vulnerabilities, transportation routes, key push/pull factors and intentions. Data collected daily is then summarised into a monthly factsheet to provide humanitarian actors with an overview of cross-border movement trends.

While enumerators aim to interview as many HHs as possible, it is often impossible to interview all HHs during high traffic hours. Moreover, this exercise does not capture population movements at informal border sites or movement outside of data collection hours (9:00 a.m - 5:00 p.m). Additionally, data collection is not conducted directly at the border entry point and some populations reportedly do not continue to Renk Town. As a result, **data presented in this factsheet does not capture all population movements and as such findings are not representative but rather indicative only of broader population movement trends for the assessed population.**¹ This factsheet is based on primary data collected from 1-29 February 2020.



GENERAL MOVEMENT TRENDS

Average daily number of individuals inbound to (grey) and outbound from (red) South Sudan with the intention to stay in their final destination for more than six months recorded in Renk Town from September 2018 to February 2020:



In February, population outflows to Sudan increased slightly, averaging 6 individuals per day, while inflows to Sudan decreased sharply to an average of 8 individuals per day.

Type of movement

Total monthly number of HHs and individuals recorded in February 2020:

	HHs	Individuals	% ²
Inbound to South Sudan from Sudan	77	226	46%
Outbound to Sudan from South Sudan	45	162	27%
Internal movement within South Sudan ¹	45	135	27%

Self-reported refugees

Proportion of inbound (left) and outbound (right) HHs who self-reported having refugee status in another country:



Vulnerabilities³

79% of total inbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability, including:

- **43%** Single parent
- **22%** Breastfeeding
- **18%** Elderly

51% of total outbound HHs reported that at least one member of the HH had a vulnerability:

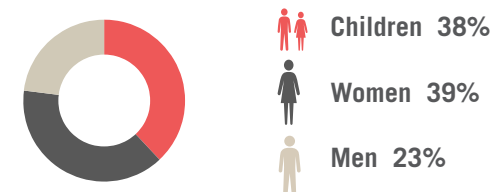
- **36%** Breastfeeding
- **13%** Elderly
- **11%** Critically ill

INBOUND TO SOUTH SUDAN⁴

87% of inbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination in South Sudan.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



100% of inbound HHs were partial HHs.⁵

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which inbound HHs were leaving:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	45%
Khartoum, Sudan	13%
Jabal Aulia, Sudan	8%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for inbound HHs:

Malakal PoC Site	35%
Renk County	21%
Juba County	12%

Push factors

Primary reported push factors for inbound HHs to leave their last location:

Distance from family/home	39%
Lack of shelter	16%
Lack of health services	16%

Reasons for coming to South Sudan

Primary reported pull factors for inbound HHs, November 2019 to February 2020:

	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020
Proximity to family/home	58%	47%	59%	42%
Perceived availability of food ⁶	16%	16%	12%	21%
Presence of health services	1%	3%	2%	10%

Notes:

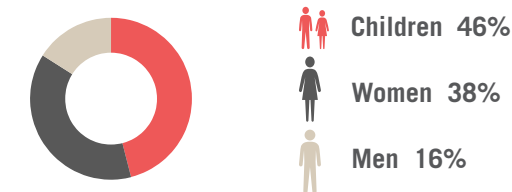
1. While internal movement within South Sudan was also recorded in Renk (27% of all movements), this factsheet covers crossborder movement only. Percentages refer to proportion of households.
2. This percentage is based off of households (HHs), not individuals.
3. Respondents could choose more than one answer, the three most frequent answers for each movement type are reported here.
4. Unless otherwise specified, these figures reflect trends for all HHs interviewed, regardless of the length of time that the HHs are planning to stay at destination.
5. Partial HHs are those where not all members of the self-identified family unit were reportedly travelling. Please note, family units in South Sudan often extend beyond the nuclear family.
6. This indicator is a combination of the following answers given by KIs: perceived availability of local food, food distributions and planting crops.
7. Seven percent (7%) of HHs also reported 'attending a ceremony' as a push factor.

OUTBOUND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

71% of outbound HHs reported intending to **stay more than six months** in their final destination outside of South Sudan.

Demographics

Proportion of recorded travellers by demographic group:



80% of outbound HHs were partial HHs.

Previous location

Primary reported locations from which outbound HHs were leaving:

Malakal PoC Site	50%
Renk Town	30%
Lokoloko Camp	8%

Intended destination

Primary reported intended destinations for outbound HHs:

White Nile Refugee Camps, Sudan	93%
Khartoum, Sudan	2%
Rabak, Sudan	2%

Pull factors

Primary reported pull factors for outbound HHs to go to another country:

Presence of food distributions	51%
Proximity to family members	29%
Presence of health services	7%

Reasons for leaving South Sudan

Primary reported push factors for outbound HHs, November 2019 to February 2020:

	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020
Lack of food	29%	46%	67%	47%
Distance from family members	35%	54%	21%	40%
Lack of health services	29%	0%	13%	7% ⁷